

Hail! Motherland



Vol. I

No. 5

MAY, 1918

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The Indian National Congress
The All-India Moslem League
“India’s Prayer” by Tagore

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PLEASE NOTE

We draw the attention of our readers to the terms on which they are entitled to get "YOUNG INDIA."

So far we have been sending a copy to every member regularly, but our resources being very meagre we cannot afford to do so far long. We shall feel obliged if the members will kindly remit their subscription for the Magazine. Our acknowledgments to those who have already paid.

Copies of "YOUNG INDIA" could be had from any big book store in the city of New York, or from any leading Indian in any city of the United States.

We learn that many of our readers have not received their copy of "YOUNG INDIA" for April. We mailed our April issue on March 29, 1918. It is true that owing to unprecedented transportation conditions all periodicals are likely to be delivered late. But we see no reason why they should not be delivered at all.

Readers will please inform us immediately if they do not get this issue before May 15, 1918.

N. S. HARDIKER,
Manager, Young India,
1400 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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YOUNG INDIA

MAY, 1918

Vol. I



No. 5

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

The Congress League Proceedings—In this issue we are giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the Indian National Congress and the All India-Muslim League, held at Calcutta at the end of the last year. They are taken verbatim from Indian papers, passed by the British Censor. We have not edited a word of our text, by way of comments.

Lloyd George Appeals to India—To resist German plan to establish tyranny over Asia as well as Europe.—The following telegram taken from "The New York Times" will be interesting to our readers.

LLOYD GEORGE APPEALS TO INDIA TO RESIST GERMAN PLAN TO ESTABLISH TYRANNY OVER ASIA AS WELL AS EUROPE

LONDON, April 7.—In a telegram to the Viceroy of India appealing to the Government and the people to resist German efforts to erect the greatest, new transatlantic chain of the rulers of Germany to establish tyranny over Asia, as well as Europe, David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, says:

Thanks to the heroic efforts of the British Army, assisted by the Allies, the enemy's attempt to the west is being checked. But if we are to prevent the menace spreading to the east and gradually engulfing the world, every power of freedom and of the east must play her part.

After all it has devolved on the mind of the British Government that India can successfully resist the German plan to dominate Asia. On not yet we have never doubted that a properly handled and properly led India could effectively save the situation and keep Germany out of Asia. We hope she will.

The British Premier's Acknowledgments to India on the course of his speech delivered in the House of Commons on April 9 in introducing a new bill for further draft, the British Premier acknowledged India's help in the war in the following terms:

"Why I believe I have this hope, my how much gratitude we owe to India for the magnificent way in which she has come to the aid of the Empire in this emergency."

"It is not the fact that we had got three British Divisions in Egypt and Palestine and one in Mesopotamia that has enabled us to hold our own but it is the fact that we have had three splendid troops from India. Many of these volunteered since the war and they have been more than a match for their Turkish adversaries in every a stubborn fight."

We hope that this gratitude will be increased in deeds when the war

President Wilson and India.—For the first time, during the course of the war, President Wilson has mentioned India in his famous speech. We quote the following two paragraphs, lines that speak which guarantee the high standard of freedom achieved by President Wilson in his former speeches.

"These purposes, in substance, to make all the Slavic peoples of the free and unshaken nations of the United Frontiers all the lands that Turkey has despoiled and marauded, subject to their will and dominion and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then rest in a sense of gain and commercial supremacy—in respect to lands in the Americas as in the Europe which it will embrace—all matters which will ultimately master Persia, India, and the peoples of the Far East."

"In such a program not alone the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations, upon which all the modern world counts can play no part. They are rejected for the sake of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that India must follow the line, wherever there is whom it is taken welcome it is not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the principle and overlordship of those who limit the power to achieve it."

British Labor Party and India.—(A) We repeat the following letter which appeared in the (London) World of February 26, 1918.

"THE LABOUR PARTY AND INDIA"

To the Editor of THE WORK

Sir,—On your issue of February 26, you have an article headed "The Labour Party and India," which reads as follows:—

"There was a resolution on the agenda of the Labour Party at Nottingham in favour of Home Rule for India, it was, however, withdrawn largely as a result of a strike, &c."

Your informants have misled you, as the resolution is question was not withdrawn, as the contrary, it was carried unanimously by the Conference.

I trust that you will excuse the correspondence in your next issue, as did your contemporary the "Morning Post," having who have misled equally with procedure.

There is however no need for me to comment upon the rest of the correspondence which you print, as the elementary fact that the Indo-British Association cannot arise upon news of a Labour Party Conference whereby it is satisfied guarantee of the accuracy of the rest of their observations.—Yours etc,

JOHN SORREY

Hon. Secretary, Home Rule for India League.

There is going to be a big international struggle about India as well as Ireland, and I am certain that if we can get the Labour Movement on this side along with India, that the movement for Home Rule will go through successfully. We must try and stir the whole country between the Government on India side and this. I am confident, we will do. We act on the side of the Labour Movement working to keep other nations in subjection.

"I hope one of these days you will come to England and we shall be able to get a big demonstration in the Albert Hall which will be the matter of making East and West in the new bonds of comradeship and brotherhood."

(C) The Hall and the British Trade and Labour Council (Great Britain) passed the following resolution on Home Rule for India.

That the Labour Party Conference endorses the policy of "Home Rule for India," believing that the time has arrived when our brothers in all parts of India are capable of overthrowing their own rulers and to stand along with India, Africa, and other British Colonies, and thereby England itself to stand as every people possible to stand about the much-debated subject. Further, we desire that all Labour members on the British House of Commons shall do all in their power to bring pressure upon the present Government, without undue delay, in order that these people shall be given their just rights which have been due to them throughout all time ("the right to self-government"). As a basis upon which to establish their freedom, we further urge: (1) That the Conference demands that the Government should at an early date send a new Commission to India on the basis of the South African Commission. (2) That British India should be divided into new provinces in such a way that the people speaking the same language should go far as possible to be brought within the same province, granting that no province should contain a population less than five millions or more than ten. (3) That the new Commission should make provision, covering questions which concern the whole British Commonwealth, such as War, Peace, Navy, Foreign Affairs, for the Federal Parliament in England, where India should be represented in the same way as the Overseas Dominions. (4) That questions affecting the whole of India, carefully certified, should be referred for the central authority in India, and that all other matters should be referred to the new provinces. (5) That the central and provincial executives should be elected after the people should be represented in the Legislature. (6) That the provinces should be autonomous, and that the people of the provinces should be empowered to elect their own Governor. (7) That necessary provision should be made whereby the new constitution should be brought into full operation within twenty years.

The Indian Deputation.—The "Full Hall Gazette," London, publishes the following in its issue of February, 1918.

"A strong deputation of Indian leaders is shortly leaving India to carry on in this country a vigorous campaign for constitutional reform for India. I understand that the deputation will include in various form and order, and will come from various parts of India, and will, in themselves, constitute an epitome of India."

"The deputation will give a very definite programme of reforms upon the British grounds. It will be a joint mission of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, held in 1916, and will have had years. The Congress League, where, as it is called, does not ask for full Dominion for India at this moment, but demands substantial concessions in an immediate towards that stage."

Home Rule Deputation.—We take the following from "The London Times," April 4, 1918.

The Home Rule League is showing considerable activity in sending deputations to England to put their case. The following have been already called: Mr. Massey

Barrow, March 28.

(B) is a letter addressed to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. George Lansbury, the British Labour leader (in exile), P and a candidate for the new (prolet) election) written as follows:

East India, a glowing Colony; Mr. Joseph, baronet of Madras, Mr. Scott Hayman, assistant editor of "The London Chronicle", and the French Agent Siran Gerny, formerly editor in the United Provinces.

Mrs. Katherine Minko, who says to have gone with the first deployment, could not find space in the availability of women travelers.

[illegible]

After the slave was in type, we learned from the "Charlotte Observer Monitor" that the Home Rule Democrats, including Mr. Tish, had been turned back from Columbia and their meeting cancelled.

India pays a Second War Loan—A war loan was floated in India last year to enable the British Government of India to meet India's contribution to the war effort. Issued by the British Cabinet on 20th July 1940, it was only subscribed in part, and for the first time India paid interest to the British Government. It has already been decided to float a second loan to make up the deficiency, if needed.

India and the Imperial Conference.—At the last year's Imperial Conference, held at London, India, represented by Sir Isidore Curzon, then prime minister of the Government of India, and Sir George Curzon, then Secretary of State for India, presided. The Conference, so called, was held in London in 1921 for the consideration of questions relating to the Empire. It was the first time since the war that the representatives of the various Dominions and Colonies met in the House of Commons, and the only time that the Indian Legislature Council, which has a nominal majority of Government officials in the House members sitting, has the Conference as one of its Governments. The Government, however, arranged a session which would be amenable to the needs

Strong Communalism for Indians—At the beginning of the week, no Indian could appear in a moviehouse in the Indian capital. Last night this ban was lifted, but for the first time since the bloody Partition commotion with India, moviegoers were granted to view Indian films (out of a total population of 350,000,000). Many high-placed Englishmen have pleaded that a more progressive policy towards Indians in that matter, but such is the strength of inter-racial prejudice that nothing material has come out of it so far. The British in the United India are receiving much larger treatment from their Government than the British in the United States. The "Observer" (London) has predicted the coming of a new era in this regard.

General Sir O'More Craig, V.C., speaking at the Irish Literary Society last night, said that there was no reason why the natives of India should not be given prominence in the Indian Army. It was simpler and easier to add a native, perhaps of noble family, to accept a commission and then make him nothing more than an experienced N.C.O. Some of the natives were very well educated, spoke several languages, and had fought in France. It was about time politicians endeavored to discover what it was the select Indians wanted.

Pauline Cavahy of Cambridge-Land Laungrum joined the Secretary of State for War whether not of the Indian Cavalry Corps that took part in the battle of Cambrin did not believe with the greatest ardor and passionate spirit action, and whether otherwise (which) than what had been supposed to be given. There had been many private reports of the gallantry of the Indian Cavalry Corps, but no official statement had been made. The many casualties among them were proof of the high tone to which they were not.

Lord Darcy, Secretary of State for War, said this was one of those questions which, although, in its position, was gradually being laid out. It gave him an opportunity of dealing in public with the great question that those soldiers from India had rendered to their country and to their King—Europe owed the termination of the war and more well doing. It was thus that they behaved with plain authority at the battle of Candour. There was one noteworthy modern account.

[illegible]

India's Ten Million Men — *The New York Chronicle*, in its issue of April 3, 1938.

[illegible]

Indian Receipts —The London Times correspondent in his despatch from Delhi, of March 22, 1878, says:

In the past two months Indian Army recruiting has broken all records. The Punjab has contributed 25,000 and the United Provinces 12,500 recruits.

Agricultural operations will influence recovery in the next few months, but the overall economic picture remains bleak.

Positive Symmetry in India—India is said to will appear from the following information published by The London Times, on April 8, 1948:

An extraordinary situation is developing in Elara, one of the richest districts of the Russian Republic.

Owing to the late rains, the cotton crop partly failed, and, under the rules, the Government suspended their advance payments when the crop was estimated to be below 25 per cent of the normal. The local and the Ahmedabad branches of the Home Rule League prepared the official statement, describing it as starvation, and obtained the co-operation of Mr. M. R. Laxdeshi. Mr. Laxdeshi has now issued a manifesto calling on all villages to contribute their crops at least about 25 per cent in return for one annas and thus the Government.

Passing references to an situation with Mr. Gandhi, and by applying it to every case. Recently he sought to coerce Allahabad mail owners into granting their shippers a 2 1/2 per cent. increase in wages by refusing shipments from India until the demand was granted. The dispute was settled by a judicial compromise. Mr. Gandhi himself is recognized, but none of those associated with him want to endorse the Government.

saying how much knowledge of the different surroundings of India the writer possesses. Nor does he tell us about how many people on such grounds he questioned, and what was the position in life of those whom he questioned. The Hindus in India, when questioned, can not explain Hindu life any better than the masses of the United States can democracy. Yet it is significant that the writer does not say, as most of the Hindu participants in this country do, go back to say, that the masses of India do not understand Hindu life, or are ignorant of it.

[illegible]

Similarly, the water's pollution does not the want of public regard as India are based on previous and insufficient data. In the national economy and the national wealth of India be compared with the national economy and the national wealth of the various countries, say Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy it would be found that pollution from the standard of comparable pollution, Indian public have not paid much more than that of any of these countries. Even in matters such as cost of the total expenditure on education, in India, it is not far from average countries, the office has been reported by government of India (1961) that it is not as planned prepared to say, "the water's pollution is the result of the want of public regard as India are."

We are glad that the wage paid is well deserved, compared to the progress and inventive leadership of the scientist, the teacher, whose state has had no more than fifteen years a system of compulsory education. And while he has a sufficient knowledge of the world, the student has not had a long period of education. He may have a large proportion of the people are still directly bound to a long period of education. More than a million have been lost." Yet the fund is small. If it was paid under the law, there must be reimbursement to other departments. That is, it is possible under the law.

[illegible]

Source: The values in this table are approximate and

Under your name, please check the box of the correct answer. If you are unsure, check the "I don't know" box.

INDIA'S PRAYER

BY SIR RADHINDRA NATH TAGORE

Thou hast given us to live,
 But we would that we were with all our
 strength and will
 For Thy glory runs upon the glory that
 we win.
 Therefore in Thy name we offer the
 power that would gladden its brother
 upon our land.
 Let us know that Thy light glows deep in
 the heart that beats the life of
 our land.
 That for us, when it becomes faith,
 surely holds
 Thy choice is golden,
 For wisdom is the brother who teaches
 our soul.
 Let this be our prayer to Thee—
 Give us power to count pleasure where it
 endures in
 Thy life and purpose up to Thee as the
 more holds a soldier run
 Make us strong, that our weakness may
 flower in love, and last that it
 may.
 Make us strong that we may not count the
 weak and the father,
 That we may hold our love high where all
 things around us are weak when the day
 Thy light and life for all-day, glowing in
 Thy name.
 Thy light for things that dwell in heart-
 and hand.

Thy light around Thy name and As
 Let us stand firm and stand with
 strength
 For the Weak, for the Good, for the Eternal
 in us.
 For Thy kingdom which is in the name of
 light.
 For the Freedom which is of the Lord.

(2)
 Our prayer is long, Captain, we bow to
 Thee!
 The strong body and the spirit are weak
 and will, but we tell thee.
 The voice of danger waits in the way to
 yield to Thy an offering of pain.
 And it waits in the heart of the deepest
 pain. "Glad to conquer thee!"
 Let us not begin to look back for the lag-
 gards, or through the weakening
 hours with doubt and doubt!
 For Thy time is our time and Thy battle
 is our war, and life and death are
 but Thy breath.
 Flaming upon the eternal sea of Life.
 Let us not wait our hearts wrap in pain
 thy small help and taking time count
 of death.
 Let us know more than all else that Thou
 art with us and we are Thy forever.
 (With emphasis in the "Indian Service,"
 Calcutta.)

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

HIND SESSION

The Indian National Congress is the most influential, non-official political organization in India. It was founded in 1885, and has since then grown in importance and influence, to such an extent, that even the British bureaucracy is forced to listen to its demands and representations with respect and attention. Its last meeting was held at Calcutta, on December 26, 1917, under the presidency of Mrs. Annie Besant, who has made India her home and its cause an Indian to all intents and purposes. It was attended by 4,667 delegates from all parts of India and representing all classes and communities

of that vast sub-continent. The number of delegates was almost double that of the largest congress ever held in the history of the movement and it is an index of the enthusiasm and unanimity which prevails in all Indian circles, about the demand for Home Rule. Never before in the history of British connection with India was a political meeting attended by so many representative people, coming from long distances, at the place of meetings—Calcutta—as situated on the extreme east of India, and it is by no means a trifling fact.

The number of visitors also beat all

records. Among the audience were a large number of lady delegates and about 400 lady visitors. The proceedings were opened by a song composed for the occasion by Sir Rabindranath Tagore (which was an extraordinary showpiece), and the singing of other national songs by Bengali girls.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE MEMBERS

| | Delegates |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Bengal | 1,700 |
| Bombay and South India | 500 |
| United Provinces | 450 |
| Madras | 450 |
| Bihar | 300 |
| Central Provinces | 150 |
| The Punjab | 90 |
| Bahr | 50 |
| Burma | 25 |
| | 4,667 |

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

We make the following extracts from the speech of the chairman of the Reception Committee, a noted Bengali gentleman, 77 years of age:

In tracing the causes of the public apathy in respect of recruitment for the army and other ways of co-operating with government, put forward by the Anglo-Indians as a proof of superiority for Home Rule, he said:

A study of the statistics of the alleged public apathy will reveal the ugly truth that it is the natural effect of the policy of exclusion, curtailment, discrimination and misrepresentation as followed by British India rulers. A ruling caste has gradually been created in India with all its rolls of armed forces, imperial revenues and material wealth. The English have come to enjoy the convenience of the British-made Indian machine in all Indian from the smallest of the birds and possibly connect them the operations of even the individual great tiger. Besides an Indian however debilitated and used in its details, is not followed in its case by the punishment prescribed in the Penal Code. There is also the dead weight of the Indian Civil Service

which, in the name of administrative efficiency and for the sake of prestige has offered with varying degrees of success all Indian officers, and has contributed the effects of inferiority ultimately increased.

On the policy of repression followed in the country, he spoke in part as follows:

The instruments are a standing stimulus with us. The repression of all many citizens and increasing public emotion has been met by a system of great violence in all countries, all India is a constant witness. It is the very foundation of the Empire by destroying that public faith in British rule which is the strongest bulwark of British Rule in India. From time to time official apologies have been made with all the authority attaching to gubernatorial representation. The latest is that an organized revolutionary force in Bengal and other provinces has been the cause of British Rule. The fact that one official recognition on the part of administrators with the administration for a thorough method for the improved Government of the whole of India. The fact that one official recognition on the part of administrators with the administration for a thorough method for the improved Government of the whole of India. The fact that one official recognition on the part of administrators with the administration for a thorough method for the improved Government of the whole of India.

MRS. BESANT'S ADDRESS

A summary of the speech of Mrs. Besant was published in "Young India" for February, 1918. Those below we give a few more extracts from the full text of the speech, which we repeated only the other day:

THE WAR AND THE WAY FORWARD

The Great War, one the whitest of which Nations after Nations have been drawn, has entered on its fourth year! The rigid reasoning which has been maintained makes it impossible for any outside the world of Government to forecast all directions, but in my speaking for a moment let me as a person but as a student of spiritual law, in my mind and in mine. For the time being of this War it is more the end and not to destroy, justifying and the making of one Nation by another and to place in very immediate the Congress of India and the British Empire of every Nation, and the double right of the individual, of the smaller folk, to be in a consistent with the will of the

the fact that Army Stores were drawn from India at enormous cost, while they should have been chiefly manufactured here, so that India might have profited by the expenditure. Lastly under the supervision of War Industries have been turned to the production of munitions, but this should have been done long ago, and that India might have been supplied instead of supplied. The War has forced an immigration into her military resources, but might have been made for her own use, but Germany was allowed to monopolize the supply of materials that India could have produced and worked on and would have produced and worked up had she possessed Home Rule. India would have been richer, and the Empire richer, had she a parliament instead of a government. But this is a part of the question will come under the name of directly electing members, and we may venture to explain a hope that the Government, fully, extended to Dominion Indians in time of War, may be resumed in industrial Empire in time of Peace. The war results of the various Empires, have mentioned was that the expense of the Indian army was by large and healthy, well, before the War India was expending £20,000,000 on her army, while India was free of that burden, 1919 for a contribution of half a million.)

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE PRESENT WAR

Mrs. Besant then summarizes the magnificent protest, made by Indians as well as by members of the type of the late Mr. Feroz, against India being thus burdened with this heavy military expenditure in the interest of the Empire. She proceeds to summarize India's services during the present war.

Lord Hardinge, the late Viceroy of India, who is now held in loving memory here for his sympathetic attitude towards Indian aspirations, made a masterly expression of India's War service in the House of Lords on the third of last July. He mentioned her pre-war services, showing that loyalty and a greater military backing was fixed as a maximum by the War Council Committee, that amount had been covered in

short, out of the last Indian Budgets while he was Viceroy, but that in forty-two millions. During these thirteen years the revenue had been only between forty-eight and fifty-eight millions, with nearly a half million. Could any other country be charged of India's War service than the proportion of military expenditure compared with her revenue?

The Great War began on August 4th and by that day proceeds in the early part of September, large part of an expeditionary force of three divisions—two infantry and one cavalry—and another division (British) followed India's call. The first arrived, and Lord Hardinge, "to be sure to fill a gap that could not otherwise have been filled." He added pathetically "There are very few instances of these two splendid divisions of infantry. Truly, their losses are heavy, but their loss shall cause in India the history for which their blood shed in France. Three more divisions were in 1914 and in 1915 the Indian divisions, while in September a new division was sent to East Africa, and in October and November two more divisions and a brigade of cavalry were in Egypt. A battalion of Indian soldiers went to Mesopotamia, another to the Caucasus, and two to the Persian Gulf, while other Indian troops helped the Japanese in the capture of Hongkong. Two hundred and ten thousand Indians were in the front lines. The whole of these troops were fully armed and equipped, and in addition, during the first five weeks of the War, India sent to England more than 70,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 50,000 rifles, and more than 200 tons of the latest machine guns." In addition to these Lord Hardinge spoke of soldiers in England, working in various capacities of material, food, boots, clothing, clothing, etc., but every effort was made to meet the ever increasing demands made by the War Office and to carry out the wishes and suggestions that India was called absolutely upon during this last few weeks of the war.

It must be that in September, though Lord Hardinge has not indicated it, that all 200,000 has been more than filled up, and 200,000 tons represent the total of the material in India has been 200,000 tons and including all its military stores, India's contribution to the war up to the end of 1914 was a million of tons.

In addition to this a British force of 40,000 was sent from India, fully armed and equipped in Indian cost, India sending in 1915, many more, her army, her Imperial battalions and two companies of Indians, "under the immediate command of the Commander in Mesopotamia, and they

had been entirely retrained and equipped, and their training completed."

With such a record of deeds on the one I have hardly detailed, it is not necessary to say much in words as to India's support of Great Britain and her Allies. But this part of it up to the last has done in some within the Empire, to mention her the whole Lord Hardinge. But if Great Britain is to call her assistance on her non-power, as Lord Chamberlain, supported in his May-Parliament, there must be some who follow, follows from a man's right to his own land. This means which springs out of that part in that it is absolutely necessary for the future safety of the Empire that India should have things laid. And her non-power from our regard matters they would have been an eye, her some would have direct to provide Great Britain and India to a common, but her non-power cannot be utilized in this as a subject matter. She cannot afford to maintain a large army, of the it is to support an English government, to pay for their army and equipment, to buy stores in England at exorbitant prices and send them back again when England needs them. She cannot afford to draw men for England, and only have their services for five years. She cannot afford to keep large garrisons in England, and to draw them for such, while she sends to England out of her £20,000,000 for war expenses, and she, in it remains loyal, before the great war has been a man and in England. "The question of India's loyalty is India's loyalty." I repeat with the condition of India's loyalty to the Empire is to maintain the Empire, and to be based willingly when her India remain in the country and faithful, when they elaborate her people and their common their productive power, when they make her needs and create for her new colonies.

Great Britain needs India as much as India needs England, for prosperity in India as well as for safety in India. The British have unity and that "for attempting to war a nation needs Indians in power." Therefore I say that, for both countries alike, the basis of the war is Home Rule for India.

Let me close this part of my subject by saying at the first of the Imperial Conference that Lord Hardinge's words were accompanied, with the type and India, my long, we shall by that the willing and grateful homage of a free India.

CAUSE OF NEW SPIRIT IN INDIA

From a discussion of the military efforts of India in the war, Mrs. Besant

comes to the cause of the new spirit in India and says:

Apart from the natural exchange of views of thought, education, literature and science, the effect of travel in Europe, Japan and the United States of America, and other occupied routes for the changed outlook in India, there have been several factors of wide extent, the first large party to witness a new spirit in India, and to offer her tribute of mind. These may be summed up as:

- (1) The awakening of Asia.
- (2) The movement toward a new role and improved Government.
- (3) Loss of belief in the superiority of the white race.
- (4) The awakening of the merchant.
- (5) The awakening of the woman to claim their original position.
- (6) The awakening of the masses.

Each of these causes has had its share in the gradual change of attitude in the Indian masses, in the spirit of a spirit of independence, of independence, of self-reliance, of dignity, of self-respect. The war has accelerated the rate of evolution of the world, and no country has experienced the quickening more than our India.

She then takes up each point in order and discusses it on her own vigorous, impassioned style, showing frequently from Indian and British authorities, in support of her statements and views. We are afraid we must omit this part of the address, and come at once to what she said as to why India demands Home Rule:

WHY INDIA DEMANDS HOME RULE

India demands Home Rule for two reasons, one material and vital for the other less important, but equally. First, because India, in the midst of every nation, needs, because her most important interest is not only protected in the interests of the British Empire without her consent and her resources are not shared for her good. It is not only in it to ensure the security of the Empire, but the fact that India, for the Imperial purpose, as compared with that spent on primary education.

1. THE VITAL REASON

(a) What is a Nation?

Self-Government is necessary in the self-interest and dignity of a People. Other Gov-

WORTH READING If you read these books when you you will recommend them to others.

INDIA

By Rabindra Nath Tagore

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Nalinskihin..... | \$1.25 | Works and Other Stories..... | \$1.50 |
| Servitude and Other Poems..... | 1.50 | Love's Gift and Crossing..... | 1.25 |

By Lajpat Rai

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Young India..... | \$1.50 |
| The Arya Samaj..... | 1.75 |
| England's Debt to India..... | 2.00 |

By K. D. Shastri

| | |
|---|--------|
| British Rule in India..... | \$1.50 |
| India's Religion..... | 1.50 |
| India's Contribution to Civilization..... | 0.50 |

By Sister Nivedita

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| Creative Tales of Bhisham..... | \$1.25 | An Indian Study of Love and Death..... | \$1.50 |
| Portents of India's History..... | 2.00 | Stories from an Eastern Home..... | 1.40 |

China and Japan

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Fight for the Republic in China..... | \$1.50 | Japan and World Politics..... | \$1.50 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|

The War

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
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